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Occasionally a conclusion is ventured which will cause a lifting of some eyebrows. Is Sinn Fein "the brain and the heart" of Ireland? (Vol. II, p. 9.) Have the good results of the direct primary in this country been so marked as quite to justify the enthusiasm shown for them? But these things are incidental, almost inconsequential. The tone of the work as a whole is very far from being dogmatic.

Many portraits and illustrations, especially the Hogarth reproductions, add to the value and attractiveness of the book. There is an excellent bibliography and a fair index.

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*National Governments and the World War.* By FREDERIC A. OGG and CHARLES A. BEARD. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. x, 603.)

This book is considerably more than a revision and condensation of Beard's *American Government and Politics* and Ogg's *Governments of Europe*. While those volumes have been freely drawn upon, the sections used have been rewritten and brought up to date. Conceived as a text for the second term of the "War Issues Course" of the late Students' Army Training Corps, the book will now serve as a very timely handbook for the general reader as well as a useful textbook. Either as collateral reading for modern history courses or as a text for classes in comparative government, it should be of much service to the college teacher.

After an introductory chapter on "National Ideals and Government," Mr. Beard, in Part I, discusses the government of the United States. The concluding chapter (VIII) of this section—"Government in War Time"—is an excellent summary of the vast number of recent statutes and executive orders.

In Part II, Mr. Ogg treats the governments of the Allied nations. After seven chapters on the leading phases of English government, an excellent though brief chapter is devoted to the British Empire, especially the self-governing colonies. The constitution, executive and legislature of France are discussed in succinct but adequate form in two chapters, which are followed by a comparison of justice and local government in England and France. A chapter each is given to the governments of Italy and Belgium.

Part III, also by Mr. Ogg, deals with government in the Teutonic states; four chapters being given to Germany and one to Austria-

Hungary. Especially good is the chapter (xxv) on "Cross Currents in German Politics."

"The War and World Politics" is the title of Part IV, which consists of a chapter by Mr. Beard on "American War Aims in Relation to Government" and one by Mr. Ogg on "The Problem of International Government." The former is mainly a condensation and quotation of the President's war addresses, with brief comment and explanation. This, with the introductory chapter on national ideals and the one on German politics, enables the reader to see at a glance the contrast between democratic and absolutist aims, ideals, methods and results. In the final chapter Mr. Ogg gives a brief, sane and forceful plea for a league of nations.

Throughout the book the historical development of contemporary government is shown, especially in Parts II and III. The style of each author is simple, clear, forcible and interesting, though there are a few instances of clumsy construction. Each chapter is followed by a brief, well-selected bibliography, and the book has a fair index.

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*Labor and Reconstruction in Europe.* By ELISHA M. FRIEDMAN. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. Pp. xix, 216.)

Three premises underlie the plan of this book: (1) that the labor problem is the gravest that the present generation will have to meet; (2) that at bottom this problem is "an intellectual one," since from understanding alone proceed sympathy and conciliation; and (3) that America needs "a knowledge of the nature of the industrial ailments from which European countries have suffered and of the successful methods that have been developed in those countries to mitigate such ailments."

The volume seeks to aid in the solution of the American problem by assembling for convenient reference the various programs of social and industrial reconstruction brought forward since 1914 in England, France and Germany. The result is not a systematic discussion, much less a treatise, but rather a mass of tables, summaries, and quotations, with a certain amount of running comment—in short, practically a sourcebook of contemporary European labor discussion. No particular policy is advocated; no general scheme is sponsored.